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dangers and dire consequences of this disease. For the purpose of preventing the development of ophthalmia neonatorum in cases of childbirth attended by midwives, midwives may employ the prophylactic prescribed by the State board of health, provided the consent of the parent or parents or guardian shall first be obtained for the use of such preventive treatment.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the local health officer:

(1) To investigate, insofar as that can be done without entering into the home or interfering with the child in any way without first securing the consent of the parents or guardian of such child, and [sic] each case of ophthalmia neonatorum reported to him in compliance with this law, and any other such case as may come to his attention.

(2) To report all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and the results of all such investigations as he may make to the State board of health in the manner and form prescribed by said board.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the State board of health:

(1) To enforce the provisions of this act.

(2) To provide for the gratuitous distribution of a scientific prophylactic for ophthalmia neonatorum, together with proper directions for the use and administration thereof, to all physicians and midwives authorized by law to attend at the birth of any child.

(3) To have printed and published for distribution throughout the State advice and information concerning the dangers of ophthalmia neonatorum and the necessity for the prompt and effective treatment thereof.

(4) To furnish similar advice and information, together with copies of this law, to all physicians, midwives, and others authorized by law to attend at the birth of any child.

(5) To prepare appropriate report blanks and to furnish same to all local health officers for distribution to physicians and midwives free of charge.

(6) To report any and all violations of this act to the prosecuting attorney of the district wherein said violation may have been committed.

SEC. 6. Any collusion between any official and any person, or between any others herein named, to misstate or conceal any facts which under this act are essential to report correctly any case of ophthalmia neonatorum shall likewise constitute a misdemeanor, and any person upon conviction thereof shall suffer a penalty such as is hereinafter provided.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State's attorney for the proper district to prosecute for all misdemeanors as herein prescribed.

SEC. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. An act for the prevention of blindness, approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, is hereby repealed.

Poliomyelitis—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—Removals—Attendance at Schools and Public Gatherings—Disinfection—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 16, 1915.)

1. *Reports.*—Every physician, attendant, parent, householder, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of acute anterior poliomyelitis must immediately report the same to the local health authorities.

2. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis is reported to the local health authorities, they shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black, with bold-face type, at least the following: "Poliomyelitis" in type not less than 3 inches in height, followed by the words, "Infantile Paralysis" in parentheses, printed in similar type not less than

1 inch in height, and "Keep Out" in similar type not less than 2 inches in height. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the local health authorities or the duly authorized representative of the State board of health is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine of patient.*—The patient should be confined for five weeks to one well-ventilated room, screened against flies and other insects, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms.

4. *Quarantine of exposures.*—The children of the family must be kept in the house, or, if there is an inclosed yard, they may be permitted the freedom of the same provided that they do not come in contact with other children.

Adult members of the family, not employed as school teachers, food handlers, or milkmen, may go about their usual business.

5. *Precautions.*—No person, except the necessary attendant, the physician, and the health officer, may be permitted to come in contact with the patient. Such persons must not handle or prepare food for others and their intercourse with other members of the household must be as restricted as possible.

6. *Exclusion from the schools and places of public gathering.*—Other children from the infected family must be excluded from school, Sunday school, churches, theaters, picture shows, and other places of public gathering during the period of quarantine.

7. *Removals.*—No person affected with acute anterior poliomyelitis shall be removed from the premises upon which he is found, unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the local health authorities or the State board of health, and then only after strict compliance with the provisions of these rules. Under no circumstances shall permission be granted for the removal of any patient or article from the infected premises to any premises upon which milk or other foodstuffs are produced, sold, or handled.

No person affected with acute anterior poliomyelitis shall be removed from any city, village, township, or county in which he is found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the State board of health,

8. *Sale of milk and other foodstuffs from infected premises prohibited.*—Whenever a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis shall occur on any premises where milk or other foodstuffs are either produced, handled, or sold, the sale, exchange, or distribution on such premises in any manner whatsoever, or the removal from the infected premises of milk, cream, any milk products or other foodstuffs until the case has been terminated by removal, recovery, or death, and the premises and contents and all utensils have been thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the local health authorities, is prohibited: *Provided*, That in the event of acute anterior poliomyelitis occurring on a dairy farm, the live stock only may be removed to some other premises and the milking done and milk cared for and sold from such other premises by persons other than those of the household of the person so affected, upon obtaining permission to do so from the local health authorities or the State board of health.

Whenever a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis shall occur on premises connected with any store, such store shall be quarantined until the case has been terminated by removal, recovery, or death, and the premises are thoroughly disinfected: *Provided, however*, That if the premises are so constructed that the part in which the case exists can be and is effectively sealed, under the supervision of the local health authorities, from the store: *And provided further*, That the employees and all other persons connected with the store do not enter the part of the premises where the case exists and do not come in contact with the patients, his attendant, or any article whatsoever from the quarantined premises, the store attached to the quarantined premises need not be closed.

9. *Deliveries of milk, groceries and other necessities.*—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessities may be delivered at the quarantined premises, but there must be no contact between the patient or attendant and the delivery agent. Whenever practicable

milk must be delivered in bottles. When milk can not be delivered in bottles the householder must provide a sterilized container (a freshly scalded bottle or pail) to receive the milk.

No milk bottle, basket, or any other article whatsoever may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after quarantine is raised they must be sterilized under the direction of the local health authorities. Mail which has been handled by the patient or attendant must not be taken from the premises during the period of quarantine.

10. *Disinfection*.—All articles taken from the sick room must be disinfected upon removal. Exposure in the open air of carpets, rugs, curtains, bedding, and similar articles from the infected premises for the purpose of airing, shaking, beating, or sunning is strictly prohibited, unless, in the opinion of the local health authorities, such may be done without danger of the spread of the diseases [sic].

Books, toys, and other similar articles used to amuse the patients are best disposed of by burning. Under no circumstances should borrowed toys or books be returned. Library and schoolbooks must not be returned; they must be burned.

Bed and body linen which has been in contact with the patient and handkerchiefs or cloths which have been used to receive discharges from the patient must be immersed for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant before removal from the sick room, and after removal should be boiled.

No article of clothing, or other article, may be removed from the infected premises to a laundry or other place for washing unless previously disinfected by immersion for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant and the approval of the local health authorities has been obtained.

House animals, such as cats, dogs, or any other household pets, must be strictly excluded from the infected building, house, or flat, as the case may be, during the entire period of quarantine. Any such animals which have been in contact with the patient must be subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath before removal from the infected building, house, or flat, and must not be permitted to reenter the same. Such animals must be confined in an outbuilding. Dogs and cats running at large should be destroyed.

Before quarantine is raised the infected premises and all articles of furniture and clothing therein must be thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the local health authorities in a manner approved by the State board of health.

Immediately before the disinfection of the premises the patient must be given an antiseptic bath under the direction of the physician, especial attention being paid to the disinfection of the hair and scalp. (An appropriate antiseptic bath may be prepared by dissolving two bichloride tablets in every gallon of hot water used. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.) After bathing, the patient should be wrapped in a clean sheet, handed from without, step into a room which previously has been disinfected, and there dress in clothing which has been disinfected.

11. *Deaths, burials, and transportation of the dead*.—When the body of anyone dead from acute anterior poliomyelitis is to be transported by railroad or other common carrier, the official rules of the State board of health governing the transportation of the dead must be observed.

In the event of death the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant, and then placed in an air-tight coffin, which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not be again opened on any pretext whatsoever. Public and church funerals are strictly prohibited. No person whose attendance is not necessary for the conduct of the funeral shall be permitted to enter the premises where the death occurred. Interment must be within 48 hours after death.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the attendance at the funeral of any adult member of the immediate family who shall have been in attendance upon the deceased and who shall have been exposed to the disease prior to such funeral and whose clothing and person have first been disinfected. Other persons desiring to follow the remains to the grave may do so, provided that they do not enter the premises where the death occurred and do not enter the vehicle occupied by persons who have entered or come from such premises.

Flowers which have been sent to the infected premises must be destroyed by burning immediately upon the removal of the body from the premises. Under no circumstances may they be taken from the premises.

**Tuberculosis Sanatoriums—Counties Authorized to Establish and Maintain—
Regulation of. (Act June 28, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That the county board of each county of this State shall have the power, in the manner hereinafter provided, to establish and maintain a county tuberculosis sanitarium, and branches, dispensaries, and other auxiliary institutions connected with the same, within the limits of such county, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, for the treatment and care of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, and shall have the power to levy a tax, not to exceed 3 mills on the dollar annually on all taxable property of such county, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of such county, and to form when collected a fund to be known as the "tuberculosis sanitarium fund," which said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes which such county is now, or hereafter may be, authorized to levy on the aggregate valuation of all property within such county, and the county clerk, in reducing tax levies under the provisions of section 2 of an act entitled, "An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled, 'An act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905," approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, shall not consider the tax for said tuberculosis sanitarium fund, authorized by this act, as a part of the general tax levy for county purposes, and shall not include the same in the limitation of 3 per cent of the assessed valuation upon which taxes are required to be extended.

SEC. 2. When 100 legal voters of any county shall present a petition to the county board of such county, asking that an annual tax may be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a county tuberculosis sanitarium in such county, such county board shall instruct the county clerk to, and the county clerk shall, in the next legal notice of a regular general election in such county, give notice that at such election every elector may vote "for the levy of a tax for a county tuberculosis sanitarium," or "against the levy of a tax for a county tuberculosis sanitarium," and provision shall be made for voting on such proposition, in accordance with such notice, and if a majority of all the votes cast upon the proposition shall be for the levy of a tax for a county tuberculosis sanitarium, the county board of such county shall hereafter annually levy a tax of not to exceed 3 mills on the dollar, which tax shall be collected in like manner with other general taxes in such county and shall be known as the "tuberculosis sanitarium fund," and thereafter the county board of such county shall, in the annual appropriation bill, appropriate from such fund such sum or sums of money as may be deemed necessary to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of such county tuberculosis sanitarium.

SEC. 3. When in any county such a proposition for the levy of a tax for a county tuberculosis sanitarium has been adopted as aforesaid, the chairman or president, as the case may be, of the county board of such county shall, with the approval of the county board, proceed to appoint a board of three directors, one at least of whom shall be a licensed physician, and all of whom shall be chosen with reference to their special fitness for such office.